MENCLERKS IN DEMAND

DO BUREAU CHIEFS PREFER THEM

sex, are often discriminated against in the matter of appointments under the civil service. The cry is raised that in all those positions for which men and women comper cent, of eligible women ever obtain the

clerks are pouring out is impressed with likely to be an erroneous noe. A civil serv-ice official says that the number of women directly appointed to positions in Washing-ton is exceedingly limited when compared with the number of men who so often ob-tain places. This is without doubt due to the preference which the chiefs of bureaus are supposed to entertain for man clerks.

And do the women ask the cause of this
preference? They are many, according to

And do the women ask the cause of this preference? They are many, according to the chiefs. They are many, according to the chiefs.

"Of course," said one of the chiefs, who will be protected behind an anonymity, since others who express practically the same sentiment would let him stand exposed alone to the fury that must come; "It is self-evident that a capable, industrious woman is superior to an incapable, lazy man. No one attempts to dispute that. And if all the women who wanted appointments were capable, industrious women, while all the men were devoid of these qualities, as some of the frantic ladies who are clamoring for places try to represent, then would it indeed be a discrimination.

Choosing a Clerk.

Choosing a Clerk.

"The alm of the chiefs is to do govern-ment business as economically and expeditiously as possible. The organization of ously as possible. The organization of seir bureaus is made to this end. We do st organize our bureaus with a view to aking opportunities for worthy people draw saiaries, without regard to wheth-the government business demands their the government business demands their the government business demands their the government employ ho should not be drawing salaries. When e choose a force of cierks we choose them or their supposed ability to do good work, when it comes to a deliberate choose g between a man clerk and a woman

for their supposed ability to do good work. Now, when it comes to a deliberate choosing between a man clerk and a woman clerk, the ladles have discovered that the bureau chief gives a firm preference to the men. They should not be too hasty to demand the reason.

"The bureau chief's decision is influenced by the experience of a decade. He has probably had both men and women in his office for years, or he has been with men and women in the office, and has had the opportunity of seeing just what both do. In that time he has seen whole offices disorganized through the antics of some woman whose jealousles or temper made her an angel of confusion and storm. He has seen the bureau chief sweat and work, endeavoring to find a task too casy and simple for some good woman to mix up to hopeless pi. On the other hand, there is a great deal of work that woman clerks can do well. He has compared these things with the weaknesses and failures of the male clerks—and he chooses the man. No consideration of sentiment for men leads him to the choice. It is purely because he wants his bureau to run with smoothness and efficiency."

Conversation with a number of chiefs of other bureaus in the war and agricultural departments elicited varying expressions

Conversation with a number of chiefs of other bureaus in the war and agricultural departments elicited varying expressions upon the subject, the variation being of degree rather than of sentiment. Some of the chiefs smiled softly and murmured that they did not know that they had any particular choice, but they generally found the men pretty satisfactory.

the examination receive appointments than of the men. This per cent varies, of course, from year to year. The figures cover fifty-seven kinds of examinations in which both men and women have competed. Taking a convolute of the competed of

confined to women. After deducting these appointments, we find that 784 women have been appointed out of a total of 4,414 appointments. In other words, women were appointed to only 17.7 per cent of all the positions in the departmental and government printing branches of the service, which were open to both men and women. This taken in conjunction with the fact that they constituted about 34 per cent of the eligibles, shows conclusively that they do not stand in the same favor with the bureau chiefs that the men do. Many of these men undoubtedly made higher records than the women, which may be one reason there were more men appointed. In the last ten years 40,928 persons passed the examinations for postoffice clerks, which is the only branch of the postal service for which both sexes may compete. Of this number, 8,640 were women. As a result of the examination, 12,667 persons were appointed to this position, of whom \$52, or only 6,52 per cent were women.

per cent.

The last four years of the internal revenue service likewise shows that while between 4 and 5 per cent of the eligibles were women, only 2.8 per cent of them received appointments.

Men Stand Better Chances.

One phenomenon in connection with the appointment of women is observed in this: That while the year 1898 marked the highest percentage of appointments given to women in all branches in the last ten years, so did the succeeding fiscal year 1899, show the lowest percentage—5.094.

When asked concerning the cause of this. Chief Examiner A. R. Serven, of the civil service commission, said: "The most reasonable explanation lies in the fact that 1898 was quite a prosperous year, and we found it exceedingly difficult to induce men to take positions with salaries that had heretofore proved most attractive. Consequently, there was a great proportion of women appointees. But by the end of that year the bureau chief seemed to think that they had about enough women to last for a while, and we were urged to try and get men for the succeeding appointments. "It is an open secret that men stand a much better chance of passing high than women. The figures show that. You will observe that while in the last ten years less than 10 per cent of the women who passed the examinations were appointed, 26.6 per cent of the male eligibles secured appointments. Next to 1899, the year 1890 was the most unfavorable to women, but in 1835, when they got 12 per cent, they got almost as large a percentage of the appointments from their list of eligibles as they did in 1898. In the intervening years they show varying gain and loss, from which little can be gleaned, other than that the percentages being so greatly in favor of the men, it is evident that sex is a serious consideration when it comes to a choice. Although in 1898 they received 12 per cent of the appointments from their list, yet they received no more practically than they did in 1898, with their 6.004 per cent, since there were about twice the number of appointments made in the latter year that there were in the preceding. "My recommendations being impartial, I have no part in the matter, but I do know that it is often the case that a bureau chief in lookin

THE TRUE LOVE LETTER.

It Displays the Man or Woman as He or She Really Is-Few Preserved in Literature.

TO THE WOMEN!

The women are appointed Each for This Preference.

The preference and women compete on equal terms the men are given the matter of appointments under the civil erreference; that only the smallest possible er cent, of eligible women ever obtain the soveted places.

The preson who passes the government suildings at a time when the throngs of lerks are pouring out is impressed with the great number of women in the ranks. Etc. the idea of women's places in government employ that is thus obtained is very likely to be an erroneous noe. A civil service official says that the number of women irrectly appointed to positions in Washington is exceedingly limited when compared with the number of men who so often obtain places. This is without doubt due to the preference which the chiefs, who will be protected behind an anonymity, in a protected behind an anonymity, and the most amusping of the individual temperaments; but to the reader it will always seem that lovers who minged their intimates with Greek would always seem that lovers who minged their intimates with Greek would always seem that lovers who minged their intimates with Greek would always and places in government irrectly appointed to positions in Washington is exceedingly limited when compared with the number of men who so often obtain in the preference which the chiefs, who will be protected behind an anonymity, in the man and the protected behind an anonymity, in the man into a love for Course, "said one of the chiefs, who will be protected behind an anonymity, in the man because of the impression made upon her by the impression made upon he

in this particular direction.

Of course, in a certain way, poor Christian's mumbled iteration of "I love you" contains everything and means everything that the most magnificent erotic eloquence can utter or imply; for everything else can be only an elaboration and an ornamentation of this one central thought and fact. But, none the less, both men and women are never fully satisfied with the mere declaration of their love.

They want to dwell upon it and to pet it and to extract from it all the exquisite little fancies and sensations that are possible; to caress it, so to speak, and to make much of it and to glorify it, because for the time there is absolutely nothing else for them in the whole world. And this they try to do when they are separated and when they try in words to set down something that will convey to one another the yearning, the thrill and the intensity of emotion by which each is mastered and shals-a.

I am inclined to think that nothing in the world would afford so searching a test of one's mind and taste and feeling and fineness as the love letters which he should write. There is no other form of composition in which all that is beautiful and touching comes so perilously near to what is ludicrous and mawkish. The man or woman who can pour out unreservedly all the utterance of a great passion in such a way as to make it seem exquisite to an uninterested person must have qualities that are very rare. The true love letter is in the first place written without the sightest consciousness of self, without a thought to form and without the smallest touch of self-restraint, and with a frankness that cannot possibly feel any sense of shame. Hence, it is an unerring index to the writer's heart and mind, and it will reveal him as stripped bare of all the conventional disguises which he puts on in the company even of his most intimate and trusted friends.

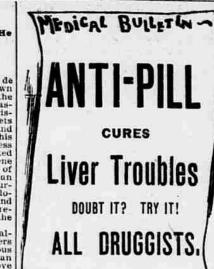
It is unlikely that the finest and most moving letters of this sort ever seen excent without theses.

thought that and third person will eyer see it, displays the man or the woman as see it, displays the man or the woman as the costs of this trust.

The or she actually and really is. A common man and a common woman will express their stunted and vulgar little personalities in the sort of letters that one is consilities in the sort of letters that one is constituted in the guiffaws of the hanger-on of the courtroom. Cold natures and minds are courtedly mirrored in letters that are sittle will assembly an every seed and pedantic. Lovers who are moved by intense devotion will express all that devotion with sincerity and ardor. but understand the state of the courtroom will express all that devotion with sincerity and ardor. but understand the state of the courtroom will express all that devotion with sincerity and ardor. but understand the state of the courtroom will express all that devotion with sincerity and ardor. but understand the state of the courtroom will express all that devotion with sincerity and ardor. but understand the state of the courtroom will express all that devotion with sincerity and ardor. but understand the state of the courtroom will express all that devotion will expr

commomen.
7 person, of were errors in mina1 may may an at Rubeland in 1836. He became a Ph. D. 33, or pointland Tiemann, who, as was briefly announced in the Times, died of heart discase at Meran on November 14, was born at Rubeland in 1836, and in 1832 was appointed professor of chemistry in Berlin miversity, undertaking from the same date the editorship of the proceedings of the German Chemical Society. Professor Tlemann was the author of numerous important researches of the most abstract matter in pure chemistry, having for their object the discovery of the constitution of the camphors, the terpenes, and other organic bodies. Of such researches Germany holds pracetically the monopoly, being in fact the only country where they are possible. English chemical manufacturers seem afraid to face the expense they entail and cannot persuade themselves that they have more than a theoretical value. In Germany they are systematically carried out on the chance of something being discovered that can be turned to practical and commercial account, and Tlemann's achievements alone, even if there were no others of the same kind, would be more than sufficient proof that the risk is worth taking. As a result of his difficult and costly work in theoretical chemistry he was able to found a new and valuable branch of chemical flavoring matters and perfumes, such as vanilla and the scent of violets.

These are identical with the natural reproductions of them. The value of the industry of the constitution of the constitution of the proof that the constitution of the constituti



IN the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, sitting at Karsas City, October term, 1899. The Harber Asphait Paving Company, and Kansas City to the use of the Harber Asphait Paving Company, plaintiff, va. Marietta Morrison, and C. S. McLane, trustee for National Loan and Trust Company, of Kansas City, Missouri, James S. Morrison, and International Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, defendants. No. 12000. Order of publication. Now, on this 16th day of November, 1899, somes the plaintiff, by its attorney, in open court, and it appearing to the court that summons has been issued in the above entitled cause against Marietta Morrison and James S. Morrison Ger husband), directed to the sheriff of Jackson county, Missouri, to whom haid summons was directed, has made return of non est thereon that the satiofendants. Marietta Morrison and James S. Morrison ther husband), cannot be found, and the court, being first satisfied that process cannot be served on said defendants; thereupon the court makes the following order, to-wit: To the above named Marietta Morrison and James S. Morrison and James S. Morrison in James S. Morrison and James S. Morrison and James S. Morrison in James S. Morrison and James James S. Morrison and James James J

the opportunity of seeing just what both do. In that time he has seen whole offices disorganized through the antics of some woman whose jealousies or temper made her an angel of confusion and storm. He has seen the bureau chief sweat and work has seen the bureau chief sweat and work that say the seen of his most intense and the principle of the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the woman to mix up to hopeless pl. Or the weaknesses and failures of the man. No consideration of sentiment for men leads him to the choice. It is purely because he wants his bureau to run with smoothness and efficiency."

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Conversation with a mumber of chiefs of other bureaus in the war and agricultural departments elicited varying expressions will be found they department elicited varying expressions and the proper conversation with a many particular choice, but that they had any particular choice, but that they had any particular choice, but that they had any particular choice, but they do not the proper character of the proper character of the woman who pass and feeling.

Till is many the proper character of the proper characte

RAILROAD TIME CARD.

A-Daily, B-Daily except Sunday, C-Daily except Saturday, D-Daily except Monday, E-Saturday only, F-Monday only, G-Thursday and Sunday, H-Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, I-Monday, Wednesday and Friday, J-Tuesday and Thursday, K-Sunday only,

Okia. & Tex. Express. a 10:00 pm a 6:30 am (East of Missouri Hyer.)

Atlantic Ex. via Chicago. a 7:30 am a 10:20 am Chicago Vestibule Express. a 7:00 pm a 8:30 am Richmond & Marceline Ex. b 6:20 pm
Fort Madison Passenger. b 5:05 am a 2:15 pm
Kansas & Texas Express. a 9:50 am a 5:35 pm
Missouri Pactfic Rallway.

St. Louis Day Express. a 9:00 pm a 7:10 am
St. Louis Night Express. a 9:00 pm a 7:10 am
St. Louis Local Passenger. a 6:45 am a 6:25 pm
Fast Mail and Passenger. a 6:45 am a 6:25 pm
Lex. & Sedalia Pass. a 6:40 pm a 9:55 am
Lex. & Sedalia Pass. a 6:40 pm a 9:55 am
Lex. & Boonville & Sedalia a 6:15 am a 7:15 pm
Col & Coffeyville. a 10:00 am a 5:49 pm
Little Rock & Wichita. a 9:20 pm a 7:20 am
St. Joseph & Omaha. a 6:10 am a 10:35 pm
Leav. Atch. Cen. Branch. a 7:45 am a 10:35 pm
Leav. Atch. St. Joseph. a 10:35 am a 8:55 pm
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St. Joe & Iowa Express. . a 5:25 pm a 10:25 am CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY. Chicago Limited . a 6:30 pm a 9:30 am Chicago Limited . a 6:30 pm a 9:30 am Chicago Mail . b 10:30 am b 6:20 pm Topeka & Port Worth . a 10:35 am a 6:30 pm Topeka & Port Worth . a 10:35 am a 6:30 pm Topeka & Hutchinson . b 10:55 am a 5:40 pm Denver & Colorado Springs . a 6:30 pm a 9:15 am Topeka I. T. & Pt. Worth . c 11:00 pm d 5:40 pm Denver & Colorado Springs . a 6:30 pm a 9:15 am Topeka I. T. & Pt. Worth . c 11:00 pm d 5:40 pm Denver & Colorado Springs . a 6:30 pm a 9:15 am EURLINGTON & MO. RIVER R. R. IN NEBRASKA. (BURLINGTON ROUTE.)

Denver, Utah & Cal. Special. a 10:40 am a 8:45 pm Denver, Billings & Puget . a 10:40 am a 8:45 pm Denver, Billings & Puget . a 10:40 am a 8:45 pm Excelsior Springs . a 9:50 am a 5:45 pm Excelsior Springs . a 9:50 am a 5:45 pm Des Moines & St. Paul . a 9:20 pm a 7:00 am St. Louis, Cincinnati & N. Y. a 5:00 pm a 7:00 am St. Louis, Cincinnati & N. Y. a 5:00 pm a 7:00 am N. Y. & Buffalo Fast Mail . a 6:15 pm a 5:30 pm RANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS R. R. Clinton Division Passenger . a 10:45 am a 5:20 pm RANSAS CITY, FORT SCOTT & MEMPHIS R. R. Clinton Division Passenger . a 10:45 am a 5:20 pm S. Mo. Joplin & Springsidd . a 10:45 am a 5:20 pm B. Mo. Joplin & Springsidd . a 10:45 am a 5:30 pm a 9:45 am Scutheastern Limited . a 6:30 pm a 7:10 am Scutheastern Limited . a 6:30 pm a 7:10 am Jop., Pittsburg & Spring, Ex. as 9:45 pm a 7:10 am

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(Maple Leaf Route.)

Grand Central depot. Second and

Col. & California Limited. a 10:40 am a 5:00 pm Salina Express . a 4:00 pm a 10:20 am Denver Fast Mail, Limited. a 6:40 pm a 7:25 am CHICAGO, MILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S SALE IN PARTITION—Whereas, a decree of partition and order of
sale were made by the circuit court of Jackson
ccunty, Missouri, at Kanasa City, on the 27th day
of May, 1899, at the April term, 1899, thereof, in case
number Joshi, wherein Allen B. H. McGee, Allen B.
H. McGee, Jr., Sue B. McGee, Nellie G. Nelson,
William W. Nelson, Sarah A. Bradley, John A.
Bradley, William E. Johnson, F. Manar Johnson,
Thomas Johnson, Sarah A. Johnson, Charles F.
Johnson, Anna Newham, Sophia Berry, James F. | The content of the

LEGAL NOTICES.

St. Louis Limited Express. a 10:45 pm a 5:00 am Lex. & Sedalla Pass. a 5:40 pm a 9:55 am Lex. Bonville & Sedalla . a 5:15 pm col & Coffeyville . a 10:00 am a 5:40 pm a 7:20 am St. Joseph & Omaha . a 5:10 am a 10:35 pm Lexv. Atch. Cen. Branch. a 7:45 am a 5:25 pm Seneca & Beatrice . a 7:45 am a 5:25 pm Ackb. & Sedalla . a 7:45 am a 5:25 pm Ackb. & Sedalla . a 7:45 am a 5:25 pm Ackb. & Sedalla . a 7:45 am a 5:25 pm Ackb. & Sedalla . a 7:45 am a 5:25 pm Ackb. & Sedalla . a 7:45 am a 5:25 pm Ackb. & Sedalla . a 8:25 pm Ackb. & Sedal

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By W. B. WINN, D. C. Thomas King, Attorney for Plaintiff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S AND TESTAMENTARY Trustee's Sale of St. James Hotel, Buildings and Real Estate—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of Basil W. Alexander, deceased, and testamentary trustee under the will of said deceased, will, on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1900, between the hours of eight o'clock in the foremoon and five (6) o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the south front door of the Jackson county Missouri, court house, at Kansas City, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, with the buildings thereon, known as the St. James hotel, in Kansas City, Missouri, namely: Lots twenty-three (12), twenty-four (24), twenty-five 1251 and twenty-six (26), in block one (1), of McDanlei's addition to the city of Kansas City, in the county of Jackson, and state of Missouri, said lots having together a frontage of intery-six City, feet on the west line of Walnut street, and with that width running westwardly one hundred forty-two (145) feet to an alley sixteen (16) feet wide: also all right, tittle and interest of said deceased in he twenty-seven (37) of said block, and all easements in said lot conveyed by deed of William Long to said acceased, dated March 26th, 1805, and recorded in the recorder's office for said county, in book 25, at apage 3.5. For further information apply to the undersigned, or to Karnes, New & Krauthoff, attorneys for the undersigned, at whose office an abstract or chain of title to the above property can be seen.

IN the offcult court of Jackson county, Missourt, at Kansas City, January term. Casselle, G. A. Casselle, G. C. Casselle, G. Casselle, G. C. Casselle, G. Casselle, G. C. Casselle, G. Cas

O. E. Robinson, Atty. for the Plaintiff.

IN the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, division No. J. Mark Erskine, Fannie B. Pitzman sad Annie R. Blakemore, plaintiffs, vs. Frank Erskine, Clyde Erskine, Fan Coon, Geo. Coon, Geo. Krakine, Jr., Frank Erskine, Ed Erskine, Ed Erskine, Ed Erskine, Ed Erskine, Pandle Erskine, Mand Erskine, Cornella Erskine, Paddle Erskine, Mand Erskine, Cornella Erskine, Paddle Erskine, Mand Erskine, Cornella Erskine and Thos. J. Sechorn, defendants. Now on this 18th day of November. 1899, come plaintiffs by atterney and file an affiavit stating that the defendants, Jean Coon, Geo. Erskine, Jr., Prank Erskine, Ed Erskine, Elizabeth E. Cannan, (nee Erskine) and J. B. Cannan, are non-residents of the state of Missouri, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them in this state: thereupon the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, makes the following order, to-wit: To the above named defendants, Jean Coon, Geo. Coon, Geo. Erskine, Jr., Frank Erskine, Ed Erskine, Ed Erskine, and J. B. Cannan; you are hereby potified that an action has been begun in the circuit court of Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in division number 3 thereof, by the plaintiffs in the above entitled cause against you and the other defendants in said cause, the-object and general nature of said action is to procurs an order and Judgment of the said Jackson county.

LEGAL NOTICES

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, Calvin Ferguson and Ellen J. Ferguson, his wife, by their certain deed of trust, dated the first (is) day of September, 1932, and filed for record and recorded on the 2th day of September, 1932, in the office of the records of deeds in and for Jackson county, Missouri, at Kansas City, in book B, 515, at page 279, of the recorder of deeds office, conveyed to Samuel M. Jarvis, as trustee, certain real estate altunated, lying and being in Jackson county, Missouri, described as follows, to-wit: The south half (t) of lot twenty-five (25), and all of lot twenty-aix (29), in block four (4), of Dundee place, an addition to the City of Kansas (now Kansas City, Missouri), reference being had to the recorded plat of said addition, which said deed of trust was made to secure the payment of one principal promissory note, with interest thereon, all fully described in said deed of trust; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment of asid principal note and interest thereon, and the same remains due and unpaid; and, whereas, easid Samuel M. Jarvis and Stanley L. Conklin, in said deed of trust and have resigned in writting and refused and now refuse to further act under said deed of trust, appointed and substituted in the undersigned, successor in trust, with full power to act as trustee therein; now, therefore, L. Edmund G. Vaughan, substitute trustee, as aforesaid,

In said lot conveyed by deed of William long to said
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